

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1857.

INDIAN STORY.
On our first page will be found an original and well told Indian story, from the pen of our friend President J. W. Tucker, of the Female College, which is published—though not so intended when written—solely in compliance with the importunity of the young ladies composing the DeStad Society of that institution. Called upon, the evening previous to that fixed for their gratification, his fancy wrote this legend around "The Big Spring," investing its placid lake and sparkling waters with a romantic interest, doubly endearing it to them as an unambiguous and refreshing retreat. These are the circumstances attending its birth, and the Spartan is proud to be the medium through which the wishes of the fair students reach consumption.

By-the-way, we may as well say, that we are promised an Essay, from the same source, on the difference between a Woman and a Lady—in fashionable nomenclature.

Death of Hon. Langdon Cheves.

This venerable gentleman, as we learn from our Columbia exchanges, breathed his last, in that city, on the 27th ult., in the 81st year of his age—having been born Sept. 17, 1776.

Judge Cheves was a leading man in Congress during the war of 1812, and in January, 1814, when Mr. Clay received the appointment of Commissioner to Ghent, to arrange a treaty of peace, Mr. Cheves was elected Speaker. Mr. Clay, on his return, was re-elected to the House, and was again chosen Speaker, Dec. 10, 1816. Mr. Cheves retired from Congress shortly after, and was elected one of the judges of this State; from whence he was called to preside over the Bank of the United States to execute that institution from financial difficulty. This achieved, he vacated the place, and has since spent his days in comparative retirement, except that he went to Nashville at the meeting of the Southern Convention during session, and was a member of the State Convention growing out of the same political causes. The lives of few men illustrate greater abilities or purer purposes.

Protracted Meeting.

Dr. Teasdale, as announced last week, has commenced a series of meetings in the Baptist Church. They have been well attended, and we hope that during the period allotted to these exercises much good may be done in Spartanburg.

Advertisements.

Our columns this week bear many new advertisements of interest. Ladies are wanted for dress goods, by Louis & Mark and Bennett & Goss, sick people for medicine, children for sweetmeats, an owner for money, people to go to Limestone Commencement and pupils for the school, a candidate for major, pretty or ugly faces for ambrotypes, purchasers for landed property, and any quantity of pianos to tune!

Lady's Book.

Flashing like a July sun is the Lady's Book for this month, brilliant with decorations and attractive in fashion. This number begins a new volume, and now is the time to subscribe. If the ladies can do without Godey's Magazine we should like to know their substitute, for we have not been able to find one. Godey and the Spartan furnished for \$4, in advance.

Improvement.

The near approach of the College examinations and commencements has led to a general freshening up in many of the houses of our citizens. The streets, even, have participated in the impulse at renovation, and have been garbed and smoothed down till one hardly knows old Spartanburg. We would scarcely speak truly, however, were we to say that these improvements originated in this cause. The fact is, our efficient council have for some time been laboring to reduce our streets to a civilized condition, and the late work is but a part of the first intention.

Personal.

We were pleased to hear that Prof. L. G. Blaisdell and lady are engaged for the Female College. Mr. Blaisdell will be an assistant in the musical department. His lady, we believe, teaches French and Drawing.

IRISH POTATOES.

We are indebted to Mr. D. C. Judd for a specimen of Irish potatoes out of his garden. They are by far the finest we have seen this season, and belong to the round, white variety, which, when properly boiled, burst open into rich granulated bits that make one's mouth water. Mr. Judd has not only our thanks, but our judgment that he is as good a gardener as he is a merchant—and common consent assigns him a first-rate position in the latter pursuit.

DICKSON (PEN.) WHEAT.

Mr. Ivy R. Casey, living in the lower part of the District, has laid on our table several heads of wheat bearing the name of our caption, grown on bottom land on Cedar Shoal creek. It has no beard, bears five grains to the "maih," and seems well adapted to our climate. That in our possession was cut on the 20th ult., rather green, and the grain is not so fully developed as we could wish to see it. The heads average about 100 grains.

MORGAN LODGE, No. 19, I. O. O. F.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of Morgan Lodge, on the 27th ult. viz: G. W. Moore, N. G.; T. W. Wingo, V. G.; J. M. Eford, Secretary; L. A. Green, Treasurer.

EXECUTED.

James A. Price, who murdered Mr. Joseph Hughes, sen., in Union District, four years ago, was executed on the 26th ult., near Unionville, in presence of an immense concourse.

MORGAN RIFLES.

This young and handsome corps, Capt. Leggett, drilled for drill and instruction on Saturday, near the Depot. They made quite a soldierly display, and begin to show progress in their evolutions.

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

This school, under charge of Messrs. Farrow & Collins, principals, closed its examination on Friday last. We attended during the two days thus employed, and became entirely satisfied that the most thorough system of instruction was pursued by the teachers, and that the pupils had used proper diligence in prosecuting their studies. In addition to a review of studies, selections in poetry and prose, memorized by the pupils, were recited, and compositions read by the larger ones. These recitations were creditable to the school—while the original papers were extremely well written, and breathed a high moral and religious sentiment. We were pleased to see present a very fair representation from the Female Academy, headed by their Principal—Rev. W. Baird; and also a few of the parents of the boys. The duties of the school will be resumed on the 29th of July.

Wm. Danforth, of Chester, had a cotton bloom on the 24th ultimo.

A NEW SLAVE TRADE.

Some time ago we called attention to the revival of the slave trade, in a new form, by Great Britain and France, viz: the introduction into their colonies of Coolies from China and slaves captured on the high seas. As will be seen in an article from the Charleston Mercury, on our outside, this species of slave trade is likely to be legalized by several of the Governments of Europe, under the lead and encouragement of England and France. Spain readily falls into the plan, to supply Cuba with laborers, as the notorious old-fashioned slave traffic is still in full operation, and likely to cause a diplomat is difficult between her and them should it be continued much longer. She must have laborers—she will have them. Her necessities in this particular made her wink at the illicit traffic, and her captain general, eaten up with cupidity, were even less honest than the officers of the parent State, and put money in their purses by its open encouragement. To save her from the consequences of this open violation of existing treaties, and at the same time resuscitate the old-fashioned slave trade, she has taken the course of extreme types are now endeavoring to recover from former illicit legislation, and as to strike a blow at American progress, and emancipate themselves and Europe from their object dependence upon the United States for cotton, rice, &c. It cannot be brooked that the peace, security, and even the bread of Europe, shall depend upon the success or failure of these crops in this country. Should this continue, they are incapable of independent action upon questions to which we are a party—and several of this character are now open, and are likely to remain so for some time; while others are casting their portentous shadows before the cabinets of the world. The manifest determination of the United States to secure a route from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the fascinated gaze on Cuba—the uncertain future of Mexico—the Nicaragua controversy—the filibustering propensities of our people, with but little power in the Government to check them—are questions evidently occupying a first place in the minds of European statesmen. American diplomacy has been too dogmatic and too little deferential to royalty. Her progress has been too rapid in all the elements of greatness to suit commercial warfare. Her extension of republicanism, with a vitality as energetic in the extremities as at the heart, awakens fears that the weaker surrounding republics and colonies must be absorbed at no distant day. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, New Mexico, and the Golden Purchase, teach this lesson. The wings of her commerce must therefore be clipped—and a charmed circle be drawn around her, prescribing the line beyond which she shall not step. These are the elements of the ideas entering into this plan to re-people with slaves the wasted colonies of England and France, without forfeiting, in the extinction of civilization, that humane character acquired by voluntary but repeated emancipation. It will hardly do this, for labor is in great demand. The idea is exploded that any commodity, entering into general consumption, can be produced in excess. Civilization is a great consumer. Therefore all the governments of Europe, possessing colonies, will most willingly resort to the proposed mode of securing cheap labor—and more readily because their own tonnage will thereby find employment. Perhaps this appeal is also addressed to our Northern States, whose merchants are ready to rush into anything that will pay. Doubtless American ships will be largely in demand for conveying these new slaves to their British, French, and other homes. It will be another blow at the South. Shut out from similar supply by our laws, and a refusal of Northern men to sanction the necessary legislation to legalize the new trade, were such supply desirable, slaves in the Southern States, from the high prices they command, the care bestowed upon them, and the light tasks imposed, would prove less valuable to their owners in competition with those proposed. This idea, at least, would cause Northern philanthropists to become its earnest advocates. The political and social differences of the two sections are too great for the North to withhold a blow when it can be given with effect. It would follow most inevitably; but we doubt whether the effect would be as assumed.

We heartily join the Mercury in demanding the termination of that portion of the Treaty of Washington requiring us to keep a squadron on the coast of Africa. England is abandoning her efforts to suppress the slave trade, and initiating one not less objectionable. She has repented of her foolishness in following Wilberforce and others in the abolition of slavery in her colonies; and, ashamed to retrace her steps, has invented a half-way house not less objectionable in the eyes of her morality—but reconcilable to jealousy—which ever makes principle subordinate to interest.

In this connection, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting from Allison's History of Europe the following portion of the remarks of Mr. Hibbert, in the British House of Commons, in 1806, on the bill for the abolition of the slave trade, and which was but the forerunner of the emancipation act. Mr. Hibbert has been amply borne out in his predictions by events that have since transpired, and certainly exhibited higher attributes of statesmanship than his more successful opponents.

"But to suppose that the partial stoppage of it in the British dominions, that the prohibition to transport the fifteen thousand negroes who are annual brought to our shores, could have a beneficial effect, or tend to diminish the demand for such a result, its tendency will be diametrically the reverse; it will drive the slave-trade from the superior to the inferior channel; from the great merchants of Liverpool, who have done so much, for their own interest, perhaps, but still more so much to diminish their numbers, to the Spaniards and Portuguese, who are as yet totally ignorant of its existence, and treat the captives with the utmost barbarity; as our own colonies decline from the stoppage of this supply, those of the other nations, who have not suffered themselves in the same way will augment the cultivation of sugar for the European market will ultimately pass into their hands, and we shall, in the end, find that we have cut off the right arm of our commerce and naval strength, and augmented the extent and increased the horrors of the slave trade throughout the world."

Tax Returns for Spartanburg.

Col. R. C. Poole, Tax Collector, has kindly furnished us the following epitome of facts connected with the tax returns, just closed:

7,904 slaves; 37 free negroes. \$218,822 goods sold; \$112,596 sold in the village; \$106,226 sold in the country. \$14,923 on professions. \$127,150 on town lots. 2,613 acres bottom land; 35,553 acres second quality upland; 549,529 acres third and last quality upland. 114 white males born—103 white females born. 47 white males died—56 white females died. 185 black males born—158 black females born. 60 black males died—69 black females died. 110 marriages returned.

SPARTANBURG AND UNION RAILROAD.

We are requested to say, by the agent of this road at Shelton Depot, that hereafter all packages for Spartanburg will be promptly forwarded by the first stage. We will add a request to Mr. Glenn, that he will continue sending us the names of consignees for this District.

District Mount Vernon Association.

At the request of the lady President of the Mount Vernon organization for this District, we publish the following papers on the subject of subscriptions to purchase the Mount Vernon property as a perpetual mausoleum to Washington. We are also requested to say, that in consequence of the commencing and religious meetings at present attracting such gratifying attention, the contemplated meeting for thorough organization of a District Society has been deferred till their close, of which due notice will be given in the papers of the town.

To the Mayors of Cities, Towns and Villages; Presidents or Heads of Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools; Presidents of Societies, Masters of Lodges, Captains of Military Companies, Heads of other Institutions and Associations, Divines, Physicians, Lawyers, and Editors, throughout the Union.

We have been commissioned by "The Southern Matron," to make an appeal to each and every one of you, to come up promptly and efficiently to the help of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union," in the great and patriotic work of the purchase and consecration of Mount Vernon, as the perpetual shrine of Washington, and the Mecca of America. It is but the fitting homage to his illustrious shade; to the greatness and goodness of his character; to the private and public virtue of which he was the model; to his laurels as a warrior and the wisdom as a statesman; to his fatherhood of our country! Let, then, every one feel, acknowledge and redeem the filial duty of contributing his mite to the great and glorious enterprise of hallowing the tomb of Washington, as a public trust, in the guardian custody of Virginia, his mother State, for the reverence of all America, and the homage of all the world, in all time to come.

The purpose of "The Southern Matron," and of the patriotic daughters of America, of whom she is the president, uniting in this enterprise, is to raise the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, by voluntary subscription, previous to the 22d day of February next, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, from its present proprietor, and its dedication, on the 22d day of February, to the birth-day of Washington's birth, to the perpetual shrine of greatness, patriotism and worth. More than one-eighth of the required sum has been already raised, by the eloquence of the gifted Everett, a son of Massachusetts, worthy of the Old Bay State, in the day when Bunker Hill and the Palmetto Fort gave forth responsive thunders against the common foe. Orators, lecturers, editors, and preachers of both sexes, are already at work, from rock-bound Maine to golden California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to secure our continental Republic, under the banner of "The Southern Matron," in the same noble cause; but it requires united as well as vigorous effort to achieve this consummation most devoutly to be wished. In the name, then, of "The Southern Matron," a daughter of the Palmetto State, with ancestral Virginia blood running in her veins, the head of this holy mission of the women of America, who, through wisdom and withal, are the best and truest of our kind, we beseech you to aid her in this noble and patriotic enterprise, by contributing your mite to the purchase of Mount Vernon, and to the consecration of it as a national shrine.

On the 4th of July, 1826, when the Republic, we entered the nation to enlist as knighs in the Order of Mount Vernon, and to go gallant and gloriously, before the public eye, the patriotic flag of "The Southern Matron," both sounding to the onset and laying at her feet the fruits of victory.

Subscription List of the Spartan Mount Vernon Association.

Ladies of the District and Village of Spartanburg, an effort is being made, and with the most signal prospect of success, for the purchase and consecration of the home and grave of Washington. Appeals for aid have gone abroad throughout the country from that noble patriot—"The Southern Matron"—and already the most enthusiastic and liberal responses have reached her, showing that reliance may be placed upon the accomplishment of her hallowed purpose, and probably at a date not more remote than the 126th anniversary of the birth of that great and good man.

To you, the descendants of those who co-operated with him in our Revolutionary struggle—the glory now comes! To you, the inheritors of that glorious birthright which his genius defended, his valor won, and his sublime patriotism perpetuated—the appeal now comes! To you, whose soil is rendered classic by haloed battle-fields—the appeal now comes! What part will you enact in this sacred mission? The living are not alone the agents through whom this appeal comes. The rippling waters of Cedar Spring breathe a voice responsive to theirs! The ensanguined fountains of Paedot aid force and impulse to the admonition! Cowpens speaks from the graves of her patriot dead—while King's Mountain, from her lofty eyrie, waile forth incentive to the holy movement.

No signature in Spartanburg is wanting to this noble purpose, whose only object is to secure and hallow, through coming time, the Home and Grave of the Father of his Country. And in after ages, our children's children will gaze upon the consecrated memorial as we now do upon the signs of the immortal Declaration of Independence, exultant in our ancestry, and proud to emulate their brilliant examples.

A subscription of one dollar secures membership, but more generous gifts will evidence higher appreciation of lofty and sublime virtue, and be doubly welcome. All donations from fifty dollars and upwards will be acknowledged in monthly reports from the parent association.

KANSAS—Gov. Walker.

We find in the Charleston Courier several paragraphs from a speech made by Gov. Walker at Topeka, Kansas, in endeavoring to dissuade them from urging forward their treasonable Legislative movement. We know not from what source the extracts come, but if he is correctly reported, he is a deeper-dyed traitor to the constitution than those he attempted to curb and restrain. He says:

"For myself, I wish to overlook the past, and look forward to a better and brighter future. The territorial legislature has, in respect to the slavery question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857. That legislature has called a convention to assemble in September next, to vote on the question of free or slave territory. I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. (Cries of "Good," and cheers.) And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition!"

The following despatch from Washington (as well as late outcries of the Union) shows that President Buchanan is beginning to get alarmed at Walker's sentiments and doings:

Washington, June 26.—The Administration are considering the Spanish Mexican question. The Administration does not entirely endorse Walker's course in Kansas, and think he is exceeding his instructions.

SENATOR DOUGLASS' SPEECH.

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, at the invitation of the grand jury of the United States court for that State, made a speech at Springfield, on the 12th ultimo, of which we have a report in the Washington Union of the 24th. The topics to which he was requested to confine his attention were: Kansas, Utah, and the Dred Scott decision.

As contradictory reports of what was said by him on the subject of Kansas have appeared, we think it nothing more than fair to extract his own words, which must be regarded a correct report of his speech on that occasion. Several ultra papers at the South—and some in our own State—are already assuming that he has abandoned his former position and leaning to abolitionism. We have failed to find any evidence in his words to sustain the charges. It is true that he has nothing to say about submitting or not submitting the constitution of Kansas to a vote of the people, as pre-determined by Gov. Walker. Probably he thought this question belonged solely to the Convention itself. If that body deems such course necessary, they can make the requisite provision for getting popular approval. But clearly, we think, the federal executive of Kansas has no authority to put the constitution to a vote of the people unless requested so to do by the power that alone could frame it. His exiles, rightly, no such prerogative, and its exercise would be gross and unwarranted usurpation, for which impeachment and degradation would be the only fitting punishment.

Speaking of Kansas, Senator Douglas said: Of the Kansas question but little need be said at the present time. You are familiar with the history of the question and my connection with it. Subsequent reflection has strengthened and confirmed my convictions in the soundness of the principles on which I acted, and the correctness of the course I have felt it my duty to pursue upon that subject. Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union on equal footing with the original States. Peace and property now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. There is every reason to believe that the law is fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every bona fide inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in disguise, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the free-State democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in operation, to the wishes of a majority of the people living within the limits of the Territory, for that purpose, they are perfectly free to do so; but for partisan purposes, will surely be punished by the people to cherish and promote. Upon them and upon the political party for whose benefit they act under the direction of those leaders, they act, and believe that the law is fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every bona fide inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in disguise, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the free-State democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in operation, to the wishes of a majority of the people living within the limits of the Territory, for that purpose, they are perfectly free to do so; but for partisan purposes, will surely be punished by the people to cherish and promote. Upon them and upon the political party for whose benefit they act under the direction of those leaders, they act, and believe that the law is fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every bona fide inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise.

The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their constitution, and no other power is subject to no other limitation than that which the constitution of the United States imposes. The democratic party is determined to use the great fundamental principles of the organic act carried out in good faith. The present election in Kansas is acknowledged to be fair and just, the rights of the people are well defined; and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrupulously protected. Hence, if the majority of the people of Kansas desire to have a free-State, (and we are sure they do), they will elect a free-State man, and there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State by the vote and voice of her own people, and in conformity with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, provided all the principles of the act go to the polls, and vote their principles in accordance with their professions. If such is the result, let the consequences be visited upon the heads of those who profess to produce strife, anarchy, and bloodshed in Kansas, and so much the better for the Republic. That the democrats in Kansas will perform their duty fearlessly and nobly according to the principles they cherish, I have no doubt; and that the result of the struggle will be such as will gladden the heart and strengthen the hopes of every friend of the Union, I have entire confidence.

The Kansas question being settled peacefully and satisfactorily, in accordance with the wishes of her own people, slavery agitation should be banished from the halls of Congress and cease to be an exciting element in our self-government, which recognizes the right of the people of each State and Territory to form their own domestic institutions, and sectional strife will be forced to give place to that fraternal feeling which animated the fathers of the revolution, and made every citizen of every State of this glorious confederacy a member of a common brotherhood.

On the Dred Scott case, in summing up the principles enunciated by the Declaration of Independence, he says:

"To show how shallow is the pretence that the Declaration of Independence is a mere piece of rhetoric, and that the negro race is inferior to the white race, it is only necessary to refer to a few historical facts, recorded in our school books, and familiar to our children. On the 4th of July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated to the world, African slavery existed in each one of the thirteen colonies. Every signer of the Declaration of Independence was selected by and represented a slaveholding constituency. The Declaration was voted, from Lexington and Yorktown, was fought in a slaveholding State. The treaty of peace acknowledging and confirming the independence of the United States was made and signed in British territory, and one part and of the thirteen slaveholding States on the other."

The constitution of the United States, under which we now live so happily and have grown so great and powerful, and what their prize may be, and what their reward, was formed, adopted, and put in operation by the people of twelve slaveholding States and one free State, slavery having disappeared from Massachusetts about that time under the influence of the moral principle of self-government, which recognized the rights of State and colony to regulate its own domestic and local affairs.

In view of these incontrovertible facts, can any man, in the name of the Declaration of Independence, and the heroes who fought the battles of the revolution, and the sages who laid the foundation of our complex system of federal and State governments, intend to place the negro race on an equal footing with the white race? If so, they must abolish slavery, and convert every negro into a citizen on the day on which they put forth the Declaration of Independence! Did they do it? Did any of the thirteen States abolish slavery? No! The negro race is still in the hands of the white man during the whole Revolutionary struggle! History records the emphatic answer, no! Not one of the original States abolished slavery during the revolution, nor has any one of them at any time since the revolution, in respect to the rights and privileges of citizenship on terms of equality with the white man."

John D. Cannon, living near Templeman's Mill, on Peters' Creek, has shown us a Spanish Dollar, bearing date 1769, coined during the reign of Charles III, which he ploughed up this summer in one of his fields. This is the second found in nearly the same location. The impression is, as a trail from Cedar Spring towards Cowpens, across Peters' Creek, still exists, that they were lost by some of our Revolutionary troops in the rapidity of their movements.

The Charleston Standard has been shown an impression of a seal for Wofford College, engraved by Mr. J. Borneman, of Charleston. It represents the College building, with the date of its foundation, and the motto—"Inimicitia fugit honoribus."

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred by Princeton College upon C. F. McCay, late President of the South Carolina College. Wm. Bell and Robt. M. Fuller of this State, were among the graduates—the latter took the first honor.

NEWS SCRAPS.

The Democratic Convention of Georgia, after nineteen unsuccessful ballots, finally abandoned the regular candidates, and chose Hon. Joseph E. Brown as their candidate for Governor. The convention took ground against the inaugural address of Gov. Walker, to the people of Kansas, Hon. Wm. McWille, formerly of Kershaw District, South Carolina, and late member of Congress from Mississippi, has been nominated as the Democratic Governor of that State.

Col. Cummings has accepted the office of Governor of Utah.

Col. Jack Hays has been appointed Surveyor General of Utah.

Abram Rencher, of North Carolina, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.

Lieut. W. H. Wilcox has resigned his commission in the Navy.

Lieut. Craven has been detailed, with the steamer Arctic, to make a survey of the Isthmus of Darien.

Hon. W. B. Reed, Commissioner to China, sailed in the steam-frigate Minnesota, on the 25th ultimo.

The annual examination commenced at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, on the 3d ult., and was continued for several days. The graduating class (No. 1), opened in 1853 with forty-two members, but dwindled down, by resignations and dismissals, to fifteen!

The baccalaureate sermon before Davidson College (says the Yorkville Enquirer) will be preached on the 12th instant, by Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, of Charleston.

The same paper states that an accession of 44 members has been the result of a revival at Rock Hill Methodist Church, York District.

Judge O'Neill, President of the State Temperance Society, has called a convention at Chester, on the 21st instant.

The Orangeburg Southern is discontinued for the present. The proprietors expect shortly to issue a larger sheet.

Why is a lady sweetest when she is just out of bed in the morning? Because she's then a rose. C. P. Poole (says the Enterprise) has been chosen Colonel of the Upper Regiment, S. C. M.

The New Orleans Bee gives the result of a singular duel. At the first five both pistols went off simultaneously. One of the combatants was seen to stagger—the other stooping over, as if in the act of picking something from the ground. On the first he took effect on a hunting hawk in the vest pocket; the other had his large whiskers shaved smooth off on a line with the chin. They made friends on the instant.

The corner-stone of the new Lutheran College, of Newberry, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, on the 15th instant. Rev. John Bachman, D. D., of Charleston, will be present.

The Supreme Court, now in session at Raleigh, has just licensed thirty-two new lawyers!

The Democratic majority in the Legislature of Virginia is only one hundred and thirty.

The Sierra (Cal.) Citizen says "the rumored death of Dr. Kane proves too true. The adventurous navigator has embarked upon his last voyage. He has found Sir John Franklin!"

There were 27,000 failures in the United States last year. The debts are estimated to have been more than \$50,000,000, and the loss to creditors more than \$40,000,000.

The Pope has made a loan of 20,000,000 francs from the Rothschilds to call in Roman copper coin.

The wine crop of Europe promises to be a large one, though the increased consumption keeps up prices.

GREAT HAIL STORM.—The Washington Union gives a horrible account of a hail storm which visited that city on the 21st ult. The public and private houses suffered damage in broken glass to the estimated number of 60,000 panes. Hail stones were seen weighing from half a pound to a pound. House roofs, trees, crops, conservatories, &c., were much damaged. The property loss alone is estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000! The same storm reached Philadelphia at 11 o'clock, doing but little injury, as there was no hail, and reached New York at 12 midnight, where considerable damage was inflicted upon property, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Hot and Cold.—The following are among late items of news from England. Principle and interest are in conflict—government will lean to the latter:

"A deputation has visited Lord Palmerston in reference to the increase of the African slave trade, and the efforts to suppress it."

"An influential meeting of cotton merchants has been held at Liverpool, and resolutions passed to the effect that it is the duty of Great Britain to foster the raising of cotton in the colonies. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Manchester cotton supply association."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

A meeting of the South Carolina Branch of this society was held last evening, at the Depository on Chalmers street. The meeting was opened with prayer by the President.

The object of the meeting was announced to be the hearing of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the relations of the South Carolina Branch with the Parent Society.

The Committee reported through Gen. W. E. Martin. The report rehearsed the history of the American Tract Society, dwelling particularly upon the abolitionizing tendency of the Parent Society during the last few years, which culminated in the late anniversary; and, though the South Carolina Branch had been established in connection with the Parent Society, on account of late merchants, which they believe were opposed to the constitution of the Parent Society, yet the Committee advised an intermediate, moderate course, and reported a series of resolutions, declaring that they will not secede from the Parent Society, but will continue to be affiliated the Parent Society; that a correspondence be maintained with kindred Southern branches, with a view to unity of action; that they inspect and pass upon all books sent into the State by the Parent Society, and should they contain any objectionable matter, they will refuse to receive them; and that every report make ready for an unconditional separation, in case the Parent Society does not relieve herself from her present unconstitutional and hostile position.

The report is a very able, firm-spoken and high-toned. It will commend itself to all Southern Christians. It will be furnished to the city press in a few days.

The resolutions excited a very earnest and prolonged discussion; but with some very slight amendments were accepted and adopted with but few dissenting voices.

The Committee who drafted the report and resolutions consisted of the following gentlemen: George A. Trenholm, Esq., Rev. Dr. Bachman, Rev. Dr. Smith, Daniel Ransom, Esq., Rev. J. H. Elliott, Rev. E. T. Winkler, Gen. W. E. Martin.

DUTY OF THE SOUTH TOWARD ITSELF.

SPARTANBURG, C. H., June 18, 1857.
Messrs. Editors: The Board of Trustees of the South Carolina Female College, in a recent address to the public, declared that there is "an ancient for every purpose and a new one for every purpose." "Times change, and we change with them." The latter change is now impressing itself upon this part of the State, and it is imperative that we lay upon the first settlers to clear off the forests and subdue the unbroken soil. Lands were abundant and cheap. Parents could settle their sons around them. Agriculture was the chosen pursuit. Emigration was seldom known, and certainly but little felt. But times have changed. The older lands are worn to the ribs. The forests must be kept for timber. Good lands cannot be had, except at exorbitant rates. Hence the continual drain of population and wealth from the State. And so it must go on—the longer the worse, unless a new order of things be introduced—unless the other resources of our State be developed.

Other lines of enterprise be opened, and capital and labor be employed with equal industry in diversified and more lucrative pursuits.

These facts lead me to treat briefly of the character and resources of this part of the State, and indicate what I conceive to be the true policy of her government.

It was remarked, by a distinguished citizen of this District, some years ago, that it embraces more abundant water power than the whole State of Rhode Island. To this I would add, that in proportion to its extent, it is the most fertile and powerful in the United States. Go into the higher latitudes—there you find the streams congealed for several months each winter. Go westward, there they only rise up in winter, but they dry up in summer. Here we have mountain streams which never fail from the effects of frost or drought. We have also one of the finest working climates in the world—vastly milder than that of the Northern States, and more salubrious and healthful also in the summer. The country around about us, with all the substantial, and with a little coaxing, would produce most of the luxuries of life. Living can, therefore, be both comfortable and cheap. We are situated on the great divide of the mountains—are adjacent to the great staple regions of the world, and to the seaboard. Compared with Tennessee, Kentucky, Western Virginia, and large portions of North Carolina, it will at a glance be seen that this region possesses remarkable advantages. And yet this vast source of wealth remains so uncultivated, so wholly unimproved—streams that would drive a hundred million dollars' worth of machinery running to waste; and so have they done since the days of Adam. Surely it is a time that they were taken into account, and upon our unemployed and migrating population.

It is obvious, also, that manufactures might be engaged in, to any desirable extent, not only without detriment to any of the agricultural interests of the State, but to the enhancement of the State's wealth. Our chief staple would be more in demand, but demand always increases both quantity and quality. A home market would be created, also, all the products of the soil, and all the metals that could be mined. Small farming, then, for which this part of the State is best adapted, would reach its acme and enjoy its millennial glory. Besides, every main branch of industry has its own shoots and ramifications. This would be a vast means of procuring good employment for our people, and means of support, who are now doing little or nothing for either themselves or their country. Schools also, and churches would spring up, intelligence be diffused, and good morals and religion promoted.

It is also, as we have seen, a region that is well adapted for the manufacturing of cotton can be made profitable in any part of either our own country or of Europe, much more so than it is here. The best machinery and the highest skill can be employed here, and we can have a cheap and abundant labor abundant, with the best climate and water power on the American continent. The material is also at hand in inexhaustible quantities. The manufacturer here can sell his goods at the same price as in England, and he can have a better article sold, and pocket, in addition to the manufacturers' profits, the cost of two long transportations and some half dozen commissions. Why, gentlemen, our merchants here tell us that the same price at which the English sell their cotton, we can sell it at a much higher price, and we can have a better article sold, and pocket, in addition to the manufacturers' profits, the cost of two long transportations and some half dozen commissions. Why, gentlemen, our merchants here tell us that the same price at which the English sell their cotton, we can sell it at a much higher price, and we can have a better article sold, and pocket, in addition to the manufacturers' profits, the cost of two long transportations and some half dozen commissions.